NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

[*Price $2 per Annum.—$1 in Advance.*] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1815. [VOL. LIV.—No. 2788.]

BIBLES.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
No. 1 & 2, Long-Wharf,
Have just received,

A LARGE supply of FAMILY BIBLES, with and without plates, which they will sell lower than at any other Store in this State.

New Books.

They have also constantly for Sale,

An extensive collection of BOOKS in every department of Literature, many of which are in very elegant bindings, and worth the attention of those wishing for beautiful editions.—On all purchases over 10 Dollars, a discount of Ten Per Cent. (from the lowest retail prices) will be given.—Society Libraries can be furnished with any Books they may want, at as low prices as at any Book-Store in America.

Sept. 9, 1815.

Sales at Auction.

VALUABLE ESTATES.

To be Sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, Oct 2, 1815, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Inn kept by Capt. JOHN TANNER, in Tiverton.

THE following Estates in said town, belonging to the subscriber, viz. The Bridge Estate, so called, now occupied by said Tanner, with a lot of land in the rear of said Bridge estate, called the common pasture, and a lot of land at a small distance from said pasture called the Wanton lot.—*Also*, The FARM, called the White Wine Farm.—A particular description of said Estates, together with the conditions of sale, will be made known at the time and place.

ANDREW M'CORRIE.

Portsmouth, Sept 6.

NOW LANDING,

From on board from the Brig RUSSELL *at Coggeshall's Wharf.*

TWO Hundred Hogsheads, 20 Tierces and 15 barrels, first quality Guadaloupe MOLASSES, suitable for retailing; 10 bbls. SUGAR; and a quantity of COFFEE.

For Sale, by
JOHN COGGESHALL.

Newport, Sept. 8.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, admitted an Attorney and Counsellor at Law, has formed a connexion with WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq. and offers his professional services to the public.

FRANCIS B. FOGG.

Newport, Sept. 7.

TO LET,

and possession given the 1st of October

THAT commodious Dwelling-House, with a large shop in front, situated in Thames-street, and now occupied by Mr. GEORGE WANTON.—The Shop is one of the best stands for business in Newport, and the House has every convenience, having a well of water, a good cellar, and is in good repair.—For further particulars, enquire

ABRAHAM TILLEY.

Newport, Sept. 8.

TO LET,

For the Term of One Year.

THE Dwelling-House in Church-Street, next east of the *Moravian Meeting-House.*—It is in complete repair, and possession may be had immediately.—For further particulars, enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, August 30.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of JOHN LEWIE, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at the Office of Dutee J. Pearce, Esq. in said Newport, on the first Wednesday of each month at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, during the term, to receive said claims

EDWARD THURSTON, } Com'rs
REUBEN TABER, }

All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to

DUTEE J. PEARCE, Adm'r.

Newport, July 29, 1815.

Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

Rousmaniere & Barber,
Have just received,

THE 12th and 13th half Volume of the American Edition of the *New Edinburgh Encyclopedia.*

Subscribers will please call or send written orders for their Numbers: and agreeably to the conditions in the Prospectus, payment will be expected on delivery.

Sept. 2, 1815.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER

Has for Sale,

SWEDES IRON assorted; Superfine FLOUR; and Lisbon SALT.

Newport, August 18.

ROBERT ROBINSON,

Has for Sale,

TEN or 12 Tons first quality St. Petersburgh clean HEMP, and Ten Tons Swedish square IRON, 3-4, 7-8 and 1 Inch square.

Newport, August 18.

MORE FINE SHIRTINGS.

J. W. EDDY,

HAS received a few Pieces more of his supeior 7-8 AMERICAN SHIRTINGS, which for texture and finish are unequalled.

Newport, August 17.

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

GEORGE ENGS,
No. 170, Thames-Street.

HAS just received an extensive supply of the above articles, and now offers for sale a very complete assortment, at wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Newport, June 30.

V. WIGHTMAN,

No. 172, Thames-Street.

HAS just received an Assortment of American Goods, consisting of Shirtings, checks, stripes, chambrays, and ginghams; and in a few days he will receive a supply of Bedticks, Weaving yarn, knitting cotton and threads of various colours, which will be sold at the lowest factory prices.—He has also received from Boston, an Assortment of European GOODS, among which are, colour'd and white Cambrics, corded and figur'd Muslins, plain and figur'd leno, and Scotch sheer muslins, cambric ginghams, British Shirtings, Calicoes, fine Dimities and Bombazets, Vestings, ladies long silk Gloves, black silk and cotton bandanno handkerchiefs, large chintz Shawls, and many other articles; all which will be sold cheap for cash.

Newport, August 10.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

TROTT & BUMSTEAD,
No. 30, State-street, BOSTON,
HAVE RECEIVED,

ONE Hundred and Thirty Bales *low priced* WOOLLEN GOODS consisting of Flannels, Blankets, Cloths plains, coatings, duffils, kerseymeres, wildbores, bombazets, tartain plaids, &c. They were purchased in England at a time when these kind of Goods were 25 per cent. less than present prices.—They will be sold at a fair advance per package.

Boston, August 4. 8w

FOR SALE,

FIVE TWELFTHS of a Cotton Manufactory, situated in North-Kingstown, about 1 mile from Wickford. It has a stream of water sufficient to operate 1000 spindles, and has now in operation 360, with a dwelling-house and other necessary buildings, all in good repair.—Seldom has a property possessing so many advantages been offered for sale.—The terms will be liberal, and may be known by applying to JOHN HAWKINS, at the Factory, or to

BERIAH & DANIEL WAITE

Newport, June 9.

To Let,

THE BRICK HOUSE, No. 28, in Thames-street.—Apply to

S. MALBONE.

Newport, April 7.

FROM THE NEW-YORK COLUMBIAN.

BATTLE OF BRIDGE-WATER.

MILITARY COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Troy, March 14, 1815.

CAPT. M'DONALD, of the 19th regiment U. S. infantry, was called and examined on oath—he testified:

That in the campaign of 1814, before and during the battle of Bridgewater, near Niagara, he was acting aid to brigadier-general Ripley. On the morning of the 25th July, the army under command of major-general Brown, was encamped on the upper side of Chippewa creek; many of the men were that day engaged in working, and, half an hour before sunset, were still out, when a firing was heard, which they in camp ascribed to general Scott's being engaged with the enemy, as he had marched out with his brigade about two hours before.

When gen. Scott first marched out, it was the general impression that he had done so for the purpose of parade and drill. Our army at this time consisted of two brigades of regular troops, commanded by brig. gen.'s Scott and Ripley, and a small corps of 5 or 600 volunteers, under gen. Porter.

The total of gen. Ripley's brigade, may have amounted to about 900; the effectives from 7 to 800. The day before, at Queenstown Heights, he recollected hearing gen. Scott say, that his brigade contained about the same number—perhaps rather less.

About the 16th July, they had intelligence that gen. Riall of the British army, lay at Ten and twelve Mile Creeks, with 1500 men. According to the general impression, he had a fortified encampment—to the best of his knowledge *no precise information was received* of the force and position of the enemy, between the 16th and 25th of July.

On the day last mentioned, the proportion of those who formed the working parties and scattered men of the camp, amounted in the second brigade alone to 150 or 200 men. There were parties from the other brigade also, but he could not state the number. When gen. Scott moved out in the afternoon, no idea was entertained that there would be an action, nor had they any knowledge of the vicinity of the enemy—the first information was from the firing.

In the order of the encampment, the first brigade under gen. Scott, rested on the Chippewa, the second, commanded by gen. Ripley, about 200 yards distant, with their front to the Niagara, and at right angles with the first. The encampment embraced the angle formed by the Niagara and Chippewa, which at that place formed a junction. Across the Chippewa was a bridge, over which gen. Scott had passed, and advanced about two miles, when the firing of musketry commenced. Immediately on hearing it, gen. Ripley ordered his brigade to be formed. By the time this was effected, the report of artillery was distinguished. Soon after, orders were received from major-gen. Brown, through some of his staff, for the second brigade to advance and reinforce gen. Scott.—Gen. Ripley, immediately on receiving the order, marched with his brigade across the Chippewa, and when about half a mile in the rear of the scene of action, it being then near dusk, dispatched the witness in advance to maj. gen. Brown, to ascertain the situation of the enemy, and what point he should march to, and form his brigade.

The witness, on his way to gen. Brown, met his aid, capt. Spencer, proceeding with orders to gen. Ripley, to form his brigade in the skirts of a wood, on the right of gen. Scott's. The brigade accordingly continued to advance, and was in the act of forming the line, when gen. Ripley remarked to col. (James) Miller, and other commanders, that, to form a line in that place would be of no consequence, as they could not advance in *line* through the woods—and they were not then within striking distance of the enemy. He added, that he would take upon himself the responsibility of moving towards the enemy, before he formed.—The witness left the brigade a few moments, to apprize maj. gen. Brown of this movement, but did not find him, and immediately rejoined gen. Ripley.

The march from the encampment to the scene of action was prompt and rapid, and the brigade for one half the distance was on a long trot, to keep up with the general's horse. While passing the wood, in pursuance of gen. Ripley's determination to advance, the fire of the enemy was very heavy, and their shot and shells fell about us in great quantities; but were more particularly directed at gen. Scott's brigade on the left which the second brigade was then in the act of passing. The impression was, that the first brigade was at this time suffering very severely from the continued and destructive fire poured in upon them; and gen. Ripley, in consequence, remarked to the witness and col. Miller, that he would detach the 21st regiment, commanded by the latter, to carry the enemy's artillery; adding, that unless this was done, they would destroy our whole force, or compel us to fall back. It was then completely dark, and though it was known their artillery was posted on an eminence, we had no knowledge of their number, nor how they were supported. The distance of gen. Scott's line from the enemy must have been between three and four hundred yards at that time, and there was then no firing of musketry.

After gen. Ripley's suggestion to col. Miller, the latter immediately made dispositions to execute it—displayed his regiment by forming a line on the left of the road, nearly fronting the enemy's artillery. Gen. Ripley at the same time he gave the order, for the 21st to storm the battery by an attack in front, directed the 23d to form in column, and march against the enemy's flank. About the time the 21st was preparing to move as directed, the witness met gen. Brown, who enquired for gen. Ripley, and asked what dispositions he had made; the witness informed him, and he approved of it, appeared quite elated with the intelligence, and accompanied him to gen. Ripley. Some conversation took place between them, and in a very few minutes both battalions were in motion; the 21st commanded by col. (James) Miller, the 23d was advancing to operate against the enemy's flank, and about 150 yards distance from the height, they received a fire in front from perhaps 50 or 60 musketry, which threw them into confusion for a few minutes, and caused them to fall back about 50 or 60 yards. The regiment, however, speedily recovered, and formed into a column, sooner than he has ever known one formed on parade—though perhaps not with equal accuracy. Some difficulty occurred in forming the platoons, in consequence of their having been broken; but their numbers were guessed at, and wheeled into column with a view to dispatch, and to facilitate the movement. The whole was accomplished under the particular direction and immediate agency of brig. gen. Ripley. His exertions to effect it were very great, and no one could be more active than he was. The whole interval, from the moment the fire was received in front until the actual organization of the column in readiness to advance, did not exceed five minutes. They then marched directly, and displayed upon the enemy's flank. While this was performing, col. Miller had advanced, pursuant to his orders, against the front, and succeeded in carrying the enemy's battery, consisting of seven pieces of artillery; to wit, two brass 24's, and smaller ones. Having passed the position where the artillery had been planted, col. Miller again formed his line facing the enemy, and engaged them within 20 paces distance. There appeared a perfect sheet of fire between the two lines. While the 21st was in this situation, the 23d attacked the enemy's flank, and advanced within 20 paces of it, before the first volley was discharged; a measure adopted by command of gen. Ripley, that the fire might be effectual, and more completely destructive. The movement compelled the enemy's flank to fall back immediately, by descending the hill out of sight; upon which the firing ceased.—Prior to the firing of the 23d, the enemy were closing in upon col. Miller's command, which appeared to be hard pressed, and, as he conceived, was recoiling; the force opposed amounting to double his number; but by the prompt aid of the 22d, the heights were gained, and cleared of the enemy. After this was achieved, the 21st and 22d formed in line by order, and under the inspection of gen. Ripley, leaving the batteries, which had been carried, in the rear. While thus circumstanced, a detachment of the 1st regiment, which consisted of from 100 to 200 men, and had remained in the rear, joined them on the heights, and was, by gen. Ripley, formed into the line. He could not say what had detained the above detachment so long from the scene of action.

Shortly after the line was formed, sent him to ask gen. Brown whether the captured artillery should not be moved off the field towards Chippeway. The witness met gen. Brown ascending the hill, and delivered his message; the latter replied, there were matters of more importance to attend to at that moment, and he should see gen. Ripley himself. He appeared highly elated, and rode with him to gen. Ripley; but the witness did not hear the conversation which passed. The heights thus gained, were a very commanding position, and contained all the enemy's artillery, capable of *enfilading* in every direction. While the second brigade thus occupied the heights, gen. Scott's brigade was about 300 yards distant, and the enemy between them. The firing from it had by this time nearly ceased.

After gen. Brown's interview with gen. Ripley, he left the hill, as the witness understood, in search of gen. Scott. The 25th regiment then joined the 2d brigade, was formed on the right, nearly at right angles to the 23d regiment, its left resting on Towson's artillery, and disposed so as to flank the enemy in case they attacked. The artillery under command of major Hindman, and capt. Towson, had come up but a few minutes before, in consequence of gen. Ripley's request communicated by the witness to major Hindman, and complied with by him.

While gen. Ripley's line was thus formed on the eminence, the enemy advanced upon it in considerable force, and out-flanking its right and left, and exceeding it in numbers. On their approaching, gen. Ripley ordered the brigade to reserve its fire, until the enemy's bayonets should touch, in preference to firing first. This was done with a view to observe the flash of the enemy's muskets, and to take aim by the assistance of their light. The order was obeyed: the enemy advanced within ten or twelve yards of our right, composed of the 23d regiment. After receiving their fire, we returned it: the action then became general: a tremendous conflict ensued for about 20 minutes: at the expiration of which, the enemy gave way, and again fell back out of sight. We having much advantage of the ground, the enemy generally fired over our heads; but the continual blaze of light was such, as to enable us distinctly to see their buttons. An interval of half an hour followed, when the enemy advanced a second time, nearly in the same manner, attacked precisely in the same point, but did not approach so near before the firing commenced. Our left had by this time been thrown forward by order of gen. Ripley, and the line formed nearly parallel, with the addition of general Porter's volunteers on the left, and gen. Scott with the three remaining battalions on the right; but the latter were so situated as not to be engaged. The contest was more severe, and he thinks longer continued than the last. The same precautions were enjoined by gen. Ripley, with respect to his men reserving their fire, and the reception of the enemy was equally warm. Some part of our right and left gave way; but our centre, composed of the 23d regiment stood firm, with the exception of some platoons, which also fell back; the enemy were repulsed, and retired again from the contest. General Ripley in person rallied the detachments which gave way on the right, and succeeded in bringing them back into action, before the retreat of the enemy. An interval not exceeding three-quarters of an hour ensued; during which all was darkness and silence; scarce interrupted by a breath of air. The men had neither water nor whiskey to refresh themselves, after the fatigues they had endured.

The court adjourned to next day.

MARCH 15.

He (capt. M.) stated that at the expiration of the interval last mentioned, the enemy advanced a third time, to recover their artillery. It was our impression that they had been reinforced, and this was confirmed by prisoners who were taken at the time. The advance of the enemy was similar to the two preceding ones, and the fire was again opened by their line. General Ripley's brigade reserved their fire as before. The duration and order of the conflict—its result, and the retreat of the enemy, were, in all essential points, similar to the last.

In every attack the enemy was repulsed. General Ripley made every possible exertion to inspire and encourage his troops; exposed his person to the hottest of the fire of the enemy; and, as he considered, more than was necessary. The witness endeavoured, several times, to prevail upon him to retire, but without effect. His perseverance was unremitted; sometimes acting as file closer as well as commander. He gave his orders with perfect coolness and deliberation, as far as possible, to their due execution. The witness never knew him more collected.

General Ripley's position was never more than ten or twelve paces in the rear of his line. He received two balls through his hat, and his horse was wounded during the same encounters. He, lieut. col. Nichols, and the witness, were the only mounted officers of the second brigade.

After the last attack, the second brigade for three fourths, or one half an hour, remained on the hill, with very little change of position; its left was perhaps thrown back. In the la[illegible]

Gen. Ripley dispatched the [illegible] with orders to gen. Porter, to send fifty or one hundred volunteers of his command, directing them to report to col. M'Rae, and remove the captured artillery from the height to the camp on the Chippewa. He delivered the orders; saw the volunteers detached, and marched on the hill. Owing to there being no drag-ropes for the artillery, no horses on the ground, and the guns being unlimbered, it was found impracticable to remove them, and the volunteers were then employed in removing the wounded. Prior to the attempt to remove the captured pieces, he saw no artillery corps on the ground, they having retired in consequence of their ammunition being expended, some of their caissons blown up, by the enemy's rockets and shells.

On the return of the witness after communicating the preceding order to gen. Porter, preparations were made for the second brigade to retire, agreeable to orders from gen. Brown, as gen. Ripley at the time informed him. He also stated that gens. Brown and Scott were both wounded and had left the field. Our army accordingly returned unmolested, and it was his impression at the time that the whole column did not exceed 700 when the retrograde movement was made. It was understood that vast numbers were employed in carrying off the wounded. Others had given out for want of water. When the second brigade marched to the field of battle, they met a considerable number of the first brigade returning [illegible], some slightly wounded, and o[illegible] carried off by those who were un[illegible]d. Many wounded were left on [illegible] ground after the battle, they being [illegible]ttered over a considerable extent, and [illegible] night dark, it was impossible to find them. He does not think any wounded of brig. gen. Ripley's brigade were left, unless some who attempted to get off without assistance, and failed.

When general Ripley gave the order for the army to retire, he directed the several commanders of battalions to collect all the wounded; and in the interval, before retiring, he used every exertion to have his orders properly executed.

After twelve o'clock at night, the army regained their camp. The witness added, that the pickets and washing parties were not brought up, nor at all engaged during the action. Shortly after the return to camp, about one o'clock, major-general Brown directed brigadier-general Ripley, * * * * * *

(At this point of the narrative of capt. M'Donald's evidence, an order was received *to break up the court of enquiry*, and no further testimony was permitted to be heard.)

The following certificate is subjoined, barely to illustrate the evidence, by the concurrence of testimony.

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned officers who served in gen. Ripley's brigade at the battle of Bridgewater, do certify upon honor, that the narrative given in the foregoing minutes of Capt. M'Donald's testimony, corresponds with our knowledge and recollection of the conduct of Gen. Ripley, and the operations of his brigade during the action.

Albany, March 17, 1815.

(Signed) N. S. CLARKE, capt. and brig. maj. 2d br.
J. P. LIVINGSTON, lt. and adj. 23d inf.
J. W. HOLDING, lt. and brig. maj. for gen. Miller, and adj. 21st regt. inf. at the battle of Bridgewater.

[This court of enquiry was granted at the request of general Ripley; who was stung into dissatisfaction by a dispatch from gen. Brown, relative to the sequel of the action at Bridgewater. It was broken up, gen. Ripley brevetted a major-general; and gen. Brown wrote an explanatory letter, to the war department, softening or correcting the dispatch alluded to]

ACCOUNT OF THE LAST DAYS OF BERTHIER.

From the German papers.

VIENNA, July 7.

A German paper gives the following particulars, which are stated to be authentic, concerning the death of Berthier:

Napoleon had scarcely landed in France, when the Princess Berthier left Paris, and went with her two children to Bamberg, to visit her father, Duke William of Bavaria, who was wholly unacquainted with her coming, till an express was sent to him at his estate at Banz; he repaired the very next day to see his beloved daughter at Bamberg. Prince Berthier lived in a very modest style, appeared in the plainest dress, without any attendants, in all the public walks; was polite, affable and attentive to every body; frequently attended the theatre, rode almost every afternoon with his father-in-law and wife, to the estates both at Banz and Sahm.

Napoleon's measures against all emigrants and their property fell also upon his most faithful companion in arms, Berthier, who wished on this account to return to France. He applied, but in vain, at Bayreuth, Munich and Vienna, for passports, which for particular reasons were granted to the Princess [illegible]ly.—Yet even she, as will be recollected, met with difficulties in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, and she was to return to Bamberg soon after, with her duke.

Meanwhile, from the first moment of the Princess's residence at Bamberg, till the period before his shocking death, he was strictly watched by the police officers, as far as it was possible, out of the walls of the Ducal residence. Some of the soldiers of the police were stationed day and night near the Duke's palace, and an officer with a saddle horse followed him, in the beginning, at a convenient distance, even to his rides.

From the time that the Princess returned, and the sequestration of the estates in France was known to have taken place, the Prince began to make preparations for a longer stay. His countenance had evidently lost its former cheerful look, though, in company with his beloved consort, he generally visited the walks, went to the play, &c. People, however, attributed this change to his tenderness for his wife, who was said to be pregnant, and for his two hopeful children. An attentive observer could not help seeing besides how much it internally distressed him, who was used to such an extensive sphere of action, to be reduced, in such times, to a state of total inactivity.

From the time of the famous Declaration of the 13th of March, it had been reported that a Russian army would march through Bamberg to France. At the end of May, and beginning of June, 70,000 men, chiefly infantry, arrived at Bayreuth, Nuremberg, &c. and the head-quarters of General Barclay de Tolly were fixed at the Country Palace of Seebof.

On the 1st of June 5000 incomparably fine cavalry, with most beautiful horses, passed through Bamberg, in the midst of whom was General Sacken with his staff, who had arrived some days before. About half past one o'clock, when the left division of these troops had hardly passed, a report was spread that Prince Berthier had fallen from the window of the Palace, and was dashed to pieces.

This shocking news was at first ridiculed as a mere fable. Some persons, however, went to the Palace, and returned greatly distressed on finding the report but too well founded.—People from all parts of the city now ran to contemplate the height of 60 or 70 feet, from which this Prince, so distinguished for his talents, had fallen and met his death. In the first astonishment, nobody thought to enquire whether accident or design had caused a death which on many accounts must produce a great sensation in Europe. Afterwards people asked how such an accident could happen; many thought that a life of retirement, under such circumstances, must have been intolerable to a man of his mind, and the more so, on account of the impression which must have been made upon him by the dangers to which his country was exposed, and by confirmation which had been received that morning of the total overthrow of Murat. A nearer inquiry, however, proved that accident alone was the cause. For some days preceding, he had complained of head-ach, and had consulted his wife's physician, who feared a return of the gout, to which he was subject. In the morning he had taken a ride, and the carriage was ready for his usual airing, when the dust raised by the Russian cavalry delayed his departure.

After waiting a time he went into another room, probably to see whether he could now go out.—The window being very high, a chair was always placed there, without which it was not possible to look down into the street. He probably got upon this, and from the weight of his body lost his balance, and fell first upon a wall that surrounds the palace, and then into the street. He was of course quite dead, all the face except the chin disfigured, and the head dashed to pieces. On being examined the next day it was found that three ribs, and one thigh were broken, and the great toe of the right foot, as if it had been shot off. The internal parts were all sound except some small defects in the spleen. Count Barclay de Tolly ordered two Russian regiments to proceed to Bamberg, on the 5th in the evening, to celebrate the funeral with all due pomp. All the Russian Generals in the town and neighborhood attended. The Marshal's staff, the Prince's hat, and the different orders which he wore, were carried on three velvet cushions. The body is deposited in the Cathedral, till the family vault built at Banz shall be finished. The heart was preserved apart. Berthier's sister, in France, wished from attachment to him, to join him with some hundred horses, &c. but was stopped on the frontiers. It is also said that Napoleon had taken off the sequestration of the property with the modification, that all is to go to the son. The revenue of the property in France is stated to be 80,000 francs, to which is to be added the money deposited in the Bank of England.

Desire of Praise.—He whose countenance never glowed with shame, and whose heart never beat at the sound of praise, is not destined for any honorable distinction; is likely to grovel in the sordid quest of gain; or to slumber life away, in the indolence of selfish pleasures.—*Blair.*

By the Mails.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 5.

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

Whereas information has been received, that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, or residents within the same, and especially within the state of Louisiana, are conspiring together, to begin and set on foot, provide and prepare, the means for a military expedition or enterprize against the dominions of Spain with which the United States are happily at peace; that for this purpose they are collecting arms, military stores, provisions, vessels, and other means; are deceiving and seducing honest and well-meaning citizens to engage in their unlawful enterprizes; are organizing, officering, and arming themselves for the same, contrary to the laws in such case made and provided: I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT FIT TO ISSUE THIS MY PROCLAMATION, warning and enjoining all faithful citizens who have been led, without due knowledge or consideration, to participate in the said unlawful enterprizes, to withdraw from the same without delay; and commanding all persons whatsoever, engaged or concerned in the same, to cease all further proceedings therein, as they will answer the contrary at their peril: AND I HEREBY ENJOIN AND REQUIRE, all officers, civil and military of the United States, or of any of the states or territories, all judges, justices, and other officers of the peace, all military officers of the army or navy of the United States, and officers of the militia, to be vigilant, each within his respective department, and according to his functions, in searching out and bringing to punishment, all persons engaged or concerned in such enterprizes, in seizing and detaining, subject to the disposition of the law, all arms, military stores, vessels, or other means provided or providing for the same; and, in general, in preventing the carrying on such expedition or enterprize, by all the lawful means within their power: AND I REQUIRE all good and faithful citizens and others, within the United States, to be aiding and assisting herein; and especially in the discovery, apprehension, and bringing to justice, of all such offenders; in preventing the execution of their unlawful combinations or designs, and in giving information against them to the proper authorities.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.—

(L. S.) Done at the city of Washington, the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the said United States of America the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

Copy of a letter from Com. Decatur, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated,
U. S. ship Guerriere, off Cape Palos, June 20th, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that on the 19th inst. off Cape Palos, the squadron under my command, captured an Algerine brig of twenty-two guns, and one hundred and eighty men. After a chase of three hours, she ran into shoal water, where I did not think it advisable to follow with our large ships, but dispatched the Epervier, Spark, Torch and Spitfire, to whom she surrendered after a short resistance. Twenty three men were found dead on board. We received from her eighty prisoners, the residue of her crew having left her in boats. Many of them must have been killed by the fire of our vessels, and one of the boats was sunk. None of our vessels sustained any damage, nor was there a man killed or wounded. This brig is larger than the Epervier—was built in Algiers five years ago, by a Spanish constructor, the same who built the frigate captured on the 17th inst. and is perfectly sound.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfuly, &c.
STEPHEN DECATUR

Hon. BENJAMIN W. CROWNINSHIELD,
Secretary of the Navy.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 12.

Latest from Carthagena

By the sch'r Vidette, Capt Hilliard, arrived here last evening, we learn, that news had been received at Port-au-Prince, that the Carthagenians had been successful against the Royalists, and that they had opened a communication with Santa Fee. A ship, formerly the General Gates, of New-York, had arrived at Carthagena, from London, with 15,000 stands of arms and other munitions of war.

NEW-YORK.

BUFFALO, Aug. 29.

By late arrivals at this place from Detroit we learn, that Messrs. Harrison, M'Arthur, and Graham, the commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians, had arrived at that place, and would probably soon proceed to Brownstown, as the council is proposed to be held there on the 30th inst. The day on which it was originally intended to be held was the 20th, but on account of the small number of Indians who had come in, it was deferred until the 30th. The Indians, since the arrival of the 6th regiment, had manifested a degree of shyness more indicative of fear than friendship. A gentleman of veracity and intelligence informs us, that when that regiment arrived at Detroit, there were probably more than 3000 Indians in the immediate vicinity of that place, distinct from the great numbers who were at Malden, and along on the river between the two places. They had been very insolent and troublesome, and excited much uneasiness among the inhabitants. But as soon as our troops arrived, they began to leave our side in great numbers—500 went off in one day.—The numbers and apparent hostility of the Indians which were collected around Detroit, gave every reason to believe that they designed attacking that place, as the garrison previous to the arrival of the last troops, was very inefficient. A British officer at Malden, told our informant that the Indians had matured a plan to surprize and capture one of our boats loaded with troops, when passing up the river, and that they were diverted from putting their project in execution by mere accident. All accounts confirm the belief that the intentions of the Indians have been directly hostile; whether the appearance of our force will inspire them with different sentiments, is uncertain.—Whatever may be the event, we hope our government will send troops enough to that quarter, in season, to be prepared for it.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 11.

The elegant frigate JAVA, Commodore PERRY, arrived at the Hook on Saturday afternoon from Norfolk. We have been favored with the following memorandum from her commander.

"Sunday, 3d Sept 1815.—Boarded the schooner Cumberland, Capt. Grinnel, for Alexandria, from Gibraltar, 38 days.—Reports, that Commodore Decatur had captured two Algerine frigates, 2 sloops of war, and several smaller vessels.—He had made a Treaty, in which we give no tribute.—He returned to them their captured vessels, which were afterwards seized by the Spaniards.—Capt. G. saw an extract of a letter from Commodore Decatur to the American Consul at Gibraltar, requesting him to notify the Americans of the conclusion of the war; and that they could sail to the Mediterranean in safety.—American prisoners had passed Gibraltar on their way home.

"U. S. ship Java, Hampton Roads."

An India Crown and Throne.

Capt Luckett, of the ship America, arrived at Alexandria from Liverpool, informs, that on the 7th July he spoke the British frigate Niger, from the East-Indies, 7 weeks, bound to England, informed that he had on board the Crown and Throne of the King of Ceylon, which place was in possession of the British, having been captured after a hard-fought action, in which the British lost two general officers and a number of men—the crown and throne were valued at Eight Millions—they had likewise on board a number of wild beasts—he said, American privateers had been very numerous in the East-Indies.

GUADALOUPE was given up by capitulation to the British on the 10th of August, after a slight resistance, by which the British lost about 20 men killed and 50 wounded, according to their own statement.—Point-Petre was delivered up on the 12th. The civil officers arrived and opened their offices, on the 16th and 17th.

Orders were immediately given, that American vessels would not be allowed hereafter to trade to any part of the Island; and those that were in the ports must depart with what cargoes they had on board, at the time the Island surrendered.—A number of the vessels at Point-Petre, had nothing on board, having sold their cargo, payable in sugar, molasses, &c which they would be obliged to dispose of at a great loss, and sail in ballast.—It was supposed, and generally believed, that on the return of the expedition for Barbadoes, it would stop at Martinique, and hoist the British flag, and adopt the same regulations as at Guadaloupe.

"*How blows the Wind?*"—On Wednesday last, the *white* Flag was *again* re-hoisted, under a Royal salute, on board the French frigate Hermoine, in New-York harbour. The Fort, at Governor's Island, returned the second salute, which she fired at sunset.

Another trial was yesterday made with the Steam-Frigate "Fulton the First." She got under way yesterday morning in the East river, and proceeded down the Bay to Sandy-Hook, and returned again in the evening. We are informed that during the whole time she was under way she went at the rate of 5 1-2 knots an hour by the log.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, SEPT. 14.

European Affairs.

We have nothing later from the continent of Europe than is already before the public. The last accounts from France, are to the 5th August, at which time the City of Paris was tranquil; military posts had generally cohered with the Bourbon interest; and the manufactory departments surrounded with such formidable danger, as to ensure a final cohesion to the *Powers that be*. The army which had been permitted to retire with the honors of war, had, at the last dates, discovered some symptoms of restlessness; and some desire of hostility against the Bourbon reign; but a judicious movement of the Allied troops had quelled the insurrection, and put an end, at least, to any further disruptions, while the Throne of Louis remains under the guardianship of his Allies.

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT.

We are requested to publish, for general information, that in consequence of a petition of British Merchants to their Government, an act has passed prohibiting the importation of all Goods, (lumber and provisions excepted) in American vessels, into the British Colonies on the Coast of Africa.

From Havanna.—Accounts from the Havanna state, that a new Governor or Intendant was daily expected to arrive there from Spain; and that fears were entertained of his bringing orders to close the port against all foreign commerce.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 1815.

Treaty with Algiers.—It is stated in the *National Intelligencer* of the 5th inst. that "despatches have been received from Commodore Decatur, announcing the pleasing intelligence of his having, on the part of the United States, concluded a Treaty of Peace with the Dey of Algiers." The Editor of the Intelligencer adds—"With the conditions of the treaty, of course we are unacquainted; but we learn generally, that they are such as Commodore Decatur thought proper to dictate." Neither the date of the despatches nor the day on which the treaty was concluded, is mentioned in the Intelligencer. We have copied from that paper a despatch from the Commodore, of June 20th, announcing the capture of the Algerine brig; but we find yet no official information of any subsequent captures, and presume the rumor, under the New-York head, that another frigate and brig had been taken is not correct.

FROM CADIZ.

Capt. Gray, who has arrived at Philadelphia from Cadiz, sailed August 1, informs, that the Treaty with Algiers was signed by Com. Decatur and William Shaler, Esq *No tribute to be hereafter paid.* Capt. Smith, of the brig Edwin of Salem was to receive 15,000 dollars for his capture and detention by the Algerines. The Independence, 74 Commodore Bainbridge, passed Gibraltar about the 30th of July. Com. Decatur, with his squadron, had proceeded to Tripoli. There being an *account* to settle with the Bey, for suffering his neutrality to be violated to the prejudice of the United States. Several American prizes being re-taken in port.—The terms of the Treaty were such as Com. Decatur chose to dictate. The release of the Algerine vessels captured by him was not stipulated in the Treaty but he afterwards gave them up to the Dey as a present.

Joseph Bonaparte.

The arrival in New-York of the member of the late Imperial Family of France, and former King of Naples and Spain, is now ascertained to be fact; he was landed there about a fortnight since from the brig Commerce, Capt. Meserv, from Bordeaux. He is accompanied by a Secretary, and three servants only, and Capt M. is stated to have received 10,000 dollars for the passage. He remained *incognito* until a few days since, when he publicly took lodgings at Mechanic Hall, reported himself to the Mayor of the city, and claimed the protection of the constituted authorities. He left New-York on Sunday last, in a private carriage, for Philadelphia.

The papers mentioned, that he followed his brother Napoleon to Rochefort; but was not permitted to embark with him.

Joseph Bonaparte has been frequently employed by his brother, in various negotiations; and the Treaty between the United States and France, bears his signature. He was bred a lawyer, and in talents ranks next to Lucien, and before Louis, or Jerome. He is said to have accumulated immense wealth in Spain and Naples, and it is intimated he has considerable property with him. In 1794 he married a French lady, and has two daughters; who are in France. Those intimate with him say he is unambitious; and that the part he has performed in the *raree show* of *Kings* were imposed upon him by his brother.

The Baltimore Patriot states, that Mr. Gallatin declines accepting the appointment as Minister to France.

The British Prince Regent has appointed ANTHONY ST. JOHN BAKER, Esq. British Consul-General to the United States of America.

...of Bridgewater.—On another page ... of Capt. M'Donald, ... S. Army, given before a military Court of Enquiry, held at Troy in March ... testimony presents by far the ablest and most satisfactory view we have yet seen of the battle of Bridgewater. The detail is so minute and perspicuous, that it will be read with as much interest, even at this day, as though no account of the action had been previously published. The witness brings down the interesting narrative from the commencement of the battle, to the return of our troops to their encampment at Chippewa; but it is much to be regretted, that the executive seal was applied to his lips just at the moment he was about to disclose the subsequent orders of Gen. Brown, and the cause and manner of the precipitate retreat of the army to Fort Erie.

VERMONT ELECTION.

The election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, &c. took place in Vermont on the 5th instant. It has unquestionably resulted in the triumph of democracy, and the firm and patriotic Chittendén is superceded by Jonas Galusha, who will regard the wishes of the administration as commands, and the views of a party as the interests of his country. We sincerely regret the fall of Vermont, and devoutly wish that her example may warn us to beware of the wiles of democracy.

Commerce.—We are happy to find that the British West-India Islands are very generally expostulating in strong terms against the policy of the mother country, as it respects their trade with the United States. The result, we hope, will restore to our commerce a very flourishing trade.

A British act of Parliament allows the importation into Bermuda of certain articles therein specified (and no other, under penalty of confiscation) being the growth or production of the United States. The Admiralty Court has decided, that *entering the limits of the port* constitutes an *importation!*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the United States frigate Congress, dated at Flushing, July 16.

"We arrived here after a pleasant passage of 29 days—rather longer than we expected, from our having got as far as 17 W. in 15 days; but after parting with the Neptune we had nothing but easterly winds, and calms for 10 days. We fell in with a number of British men of war, who were very polite, and in all instances run under our lee, and requested to send a boat on board as they had information from Lord Wellington's Army. This our friend His Excellency the Ambassador was anxious to hear. Among the British men of war, was the one commanded by Capt. Dacres, formerly of the Guerriere, who was remarkably polite. All the merchantmen lowered their royals or top-gallant sails as we passed.

"On our arrival here, the Dutch Admiral shewed us every attention possible offering to send a vessel to Antwerp to procure water, there being none on Walcheren.

"We landed our Minister in great style under a salute from this ship and the Duch Admiral, yards manned, &c. On his arrival at the Hoted, the Capt. and a number of Officers called upon the Minister, who gave an entertainment.

"Yesterday the Ambassador and suite embarked on board the King's Yacht, accompanied by Capt. Morris, for Rotterdam. On the return of Capt. M. which will be in two or three days, we shall leave here for the Mediterranean."

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette—September 7

The Commercial Treaty, or convention, lately concluded between our Ministers and those of Great-Britain, has been forwarded from New-York by Mr. Cutts, who arrived here in the steam-Boat yesterday afternoon, and proceeded in the stage this morning to Washington. As the Treaty must be laid before the Senate, and receive the consent of two thirds of the attending members before it can be ratified by the President; it will not be published until the meeting of that body; at present therefore, we can give but little information to its contents in addition to that already been communied from English papers.

We are informed, and we believe correctly, that the stipulations contained in the treaty are reciprocal and mutually beneficial, but do not embrace many objects, and are limited to a short period—nothing on the important subject of *sailor's rights*, and, as far as we can learn, nothing relating to the fisheries. Whether these omissions may be deemed by Mr. Madison sufficient justification for rejecting the treaty without laying it before the Senate; as one of them was, on a similar occasion by Mr. Jefferson, remains to be ascertained.

The Peach Trees in the State of New-York are said to be affected by a disease which is progressively destroying them.

FROM THE CAYUGA PATRIOT.

The Swiss settlement.—From a gentleman living at Vevay, we have obtained the following particulars of the present state of that interesting settlement:

Vevay, or the Swiss settlement, as it is sometimes called, is situated on the Indiana side of the Ohio, three miles above the Kentucky river, and about equi-distant from Cincinnati, Lexington, and the falls of Ohio, and nearly in a direct line between Lexington and Vincennes. It is chiefly settled by Swiss, from the Pais de Vaud, whose manners and language are French. They have the polish of the Parisians, without losing their native openness of character. They are industrious, but, *a la Francois*, fond of dancing.

In 1803, they obtained from government forty sections, or 2560 acres of land, on a credit for 11 years, and an extension of that credit 6 years, as a further encouragement for the raising of the grape, which so well succeeds, that they now sell from 3 to 4000 gallons annually—and the fairest prospect warrants the belief that they will make ten times that amount in a few years of good wine.

Half a mile above the vineyards, the village of Vevay was laid out in the woods. The first lots were sold on the 16th November, 1813. On the 1st February, 1814, the first house was erected. On the 7th February, 1815, when our informant left the village, there were between 45 and 50 dwelling houses, four stores and two taverns; and the adjoining country also rapidly settling—a letter received since his departure, states that two new stores were erected in April, and that news had been received from Switzerland, since peace, that John James Duour, one of the principal proprietors of the establishment, would come over with a considerable reinforcement to the colony.—This village is situated on the second bank of the Ohio, at that place about a half a mile wide. In the rear is a third bank considerably elevated above the village. The view of the Ohio is seen 8 miles.

Government, or United States' lands may still be had within four miles of the village, on the uniform terms, which are 2 dollars per. acre, one 4th of the purchase money down—4 years credit for the remainder. In case the purchaser prefers paying the whole of the residue at the end of 5 years, it is at his option, by paying the interest from the time the first instalment became due.

The climate is mild and healthy.—Cotton and the sweet potatoes can be cultivated with success.

A nursery planted in January was up sufficiently grown to require weeding on the 18th of April.

From a late London paper.

Aerostation.—On Monday, Mr. Krous, a German, produced an exhibition quite new to the inhabitants of London. We have frequently seen aeronauts ascend in all the dash and intrepidity of balloon adventures, but we believe that forms inflated by gas, representing animals, and a hunter well-mounted in flight through the regions of air, is quite an uncommon exhibition.—The Sieur Krous, it seems, made a similar display before the allied sovereigns, last summer, at Trivoli. On that occasion, the good King Henry the IV. was attacked in his aerial chaise by several peasants, who fired three shots into his horse, and brought the King down. The evaporation of gas in a vineyard where the figure fell, destroyed a considerable quantity of fruit. The spot selected for the present exhibition, was the Angel Gardens, Lambeth-walk, which is an extensive trap ball ground. Every precaution was taken to accommodate company admitted by tickets. The apparatus for filling the figures with vitriolic gas, was placed upon the middle of the field.

At three o'clock there was a considerable body of genteel persons on the ground, and the surrounding houses were covered by spectators. An excellent band then struck up the Duke of York's march. Mr. Krous having inflated a brilliant dolphin, let it off; the little object glided along greatly to the satisfaction of the multitude, but being rather out of its element struck against a tree, instead of a rock, and got entangled in the branches. In this situation, one of the spectators endeavoured to remove it, with his umbrella, but the point being sharp, the dolphin was harpooned, the gas flew out of the puncture, and the fish vanished.

The next attempt was more successful. A large wild boar ascended upon his feet in grand style, and produced the loudest shouts among the spectators. The wind being from the east, he went away due west, towards the famous bogs of Hampshire. A large dog followed, which had a good effect. It was obvious that the figures were properly poised, by making the lower parts heavy.—The third display was the form of Henry the IV of France in ancient costume, much larger than life.—Some time elapsed before this effigy could be filled with gas, however when sufficiently inflated, the man and horse made a noble appearance. A [illegible] fastened to the head of the balloon [illegible] figure by a small line, kept the whole upright. Having cleared the trees, the horse made a few irregular plunges in the air, exciting surprise and admiration; however, at last, he flew with great rapidity in pursuit of the boar.

Since writing the above, it appears that King Henry the fourth fell and was found on Wimbledon Common; and the dog was discovered, at five on Monday evening, in a wood in the park of Sir J. Frederick, at Burwood, near Walton upon Thames. It was sitting upon its haunches, and had the appearance of a living animal; several persons conceived it to be so, and went out to take it with pitch forks and fire arms: one of the servants at length went up to it and saved it from being destroyed.

Montgoiser, Lundardi, or the English aeronaut, Sadler, could not have produced a more interesting spectacle. The greater part of the spectators were delighted, but we are sorry to add, that the chemical ingenuity of Mr. Krous was badly rewarded. His receipts, it is said, did not cover his expences; and to render his misfortunes greater, the mob broke down in a most tumultuous manner, the pailing which he had raised at considerable expence round the ground. One of the rioters was taken by the police officers. The exhibition, which, as we before observed, was of a curious and novel description, ended with the inflation of a figure of the Emperor of Russia, which only mounted 6 feet.

The process and equilibrium of the whole gave general satisfaction. A letter was fastened to each figure, with this superscription—"Pray open this letter, and be particular as to the direction within." The contents informed the person who might find the articles, where to send them, and promised a reward. Considerable alarm will of course be felt by persons in the country, on the appearance of these strange shapes riding on the wings of the wind.

Mr. JOHN H. PAYNE, the American Roscius, is now in Paris, with the design (as the Paris papers say) "of comparing the manners of the different countries; and of gathering, from the English and French systems of declamation, the distinguishing excellencies of each." He has been much caressed by the celebrated Talma, and other distinguished performers; and the Green Rooms, of all the Theatres, are thrown open to him.

Freedom of the Press in France, under Louis.

By an ordinance of Louis 18th, of the 20th of July, the censorship of the press is abolished, and writers and publishers are left merely liable to prosecution for abuses in this particular, after the issuing of their works. Louis confesses, in the ordinance, that "he had found that the restrictions of the censorship upon the liberty of the press had been productive of more inconveniences than advantages, and for that reason he had resolved to repeal the restrictive parts of the law touching that subject entirely."—He leaves it, he says, to the zeal of the magistracy to punish offenders.

The number of mendicants in London is estimated at 30,000—and their average receipts from 3 to 6s. each per day. One beggar acknowledged that his profits were about 30s. per day.—Many of them spend their money for liquor and other luxuries. A bill is before Parliament to provide employment for them.

Married,

In this town on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Wheaton, Capt. ANDREW HUNTER, to Miss MARY SCOTT, daughter of the late Mr. John C. Scott, of this town.

Died,

At Boston, on Sunday last, Mrs. HENRIETTA AUCHMUTY HOWARD, relict of the late Capt. Lewis Howard, of the U. S. corps of Artillery.

At Boston on the 9th inst. Mr. GEORGE REYNOLDS, aged 28 years; a native of North-Kingstown, in this state; he was 4 years armourer's mate on board the frigate Constitution.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
Sept. [illegible] 1815.

ENTERED,

Sch'r Eliza, Dunwell,	Havanna
Alpheus & Nancy, Sanford,	N. York
Sloop B. D. Jones Cahoone,	ditto

CLEARED,

Sloop Lark, Snow,	New-York
Express, Bliss,	ditto
George & Mary, Waldin,	ditto
George, Eldridge,	ditto

Arrived at this port on Saturday last, Sch'r Eliza, Dunwell, 20 days from Havanna, with *Molasses*.—Left there, August 20th, Brigs Ann & Maria, just arrived from Turks-Island; Canton, from Charleston; Matilda, Smith, from Warren; and Sally & Hope, from Providence.

The Ship Alliance, Murfey, of this port, was at Hamburg July 16th, to sail in 3 days for Gottenburg.

The Ship Rapid, Hudson, of this port, was spoken August 1st, lat 47, 32, long. 14, 20, 38 days from Charleston bound to Nantz.

The ship Robinson Potter, Tillinghast, of this port, has arrived at Baltimore, 53 days from Antwerp.

The schooner Minerva, Reed, has arrived at Baltimore, in 10 days from this port.

Arrived at New-York, ship America, Mather, 164 days from Canton, with about 6800 chests, half and quarter chests of teas, (mostly black); silks, nankins, cassia, China ware, &c. to Minturn and Champlin, owners, and J. & T. H. Perkins, of Boston.

Melancholy tidings continue to be brought by every mail of disasters by the late gales.—Scarcely a vessel arrives from sea, in any of our ports, without bringing some distressing accounts of shipwrecks. The American coast is covered with the wrecks of vessels, floating spars, casks, boats, boxes, &c. &c. Many deserted vessels have been fallen in with at sea, totally dismasted.

The sch'r Louisa, Thorpe, arrived at Alexandria on the 10th inst. in 9 days from St. Bartholomews—sailed Sept. 1st, and on the 2d, in sight of St. Barts. experienced a severe gale or hurricane, which lasted seven days, during which the Louisa was thrown upon her beam ends, shifted her cargo, but righted again without much damage.—Capt. T. is fearful from the severity and long continuance of the gale, that much damage must have been done to the shipping in St. Bartholomews, and the adjacent islands

The brig Joseph, Clarkson, 18 days from Martinique, arrived at Salem on Thursday last.—August 29th, lat. 14, 21, long. 60, experienced a most tremendous hurricane, which shifted from N. to S. S. E. and lasted 14 hours—laid too under a balance reefed trisail 14 hours, but happily sustained no damage. A number of vessels at St. Pierres and other West-India ports, must have sustained serious injury.

A remarkable fact.—On Thursday, the 7th inst. ELEVEN sail of dismasted ships and brigs were seen from Gay Head, all in sight of each other! Six of them arrived at this port, and the remainder chiefly went through the Vineyard sound

The English East-India Company's ships Arniston and United Kingdom, foundered off the Cape of Good Hope, in June last, and only 15 persons out of 700 were saved. The Arniston had on board, as passengers, several persons of distinction. The Arniston was of 38 guns and 1200 tons, Capt. Borradaile; and the United Kingdom 26 guns, and 800 tons, Capt. D'Esterre.

The Ship Euphrates De Costa, of New-Bedford, from Liverpool to Philadelphia, put into the Vineyard on Monday last, in distress, with the loss of spars and sails, in the late severe gales.

It appears that another fleet from Jamaica—consisting of 60 sail, under convoy of the Herald sloop of war—was, on the 28th of August, in a latitude and longitude which exposed them to the gale of August 31 and Sept. 1.

ACCOUNT-BOOK, MANUFACTORY.

Rousmaniere & Barber,
Having employed a workman,

HAVE re-commenced the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS, and have now sale, an extensive Assortment of

Ledgers, Journals, Waste, Invoice, Sales, Cash, and Record BOOKS,

Made of the best Paper, bound in a superior manner, and Patent Ruled.

BINDING in its various branches, done at short notice.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS ruled to any pattern, made at short notice, and warranted as low as can be bought elsewhere in this State.

Sept. 16, 1815.

REDWOOD LIBRARY.

THE Proprietors of the REDWOOD LIBRARY are notified, that their Annual Meeting will be holden on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, 1815, at 3 o'clock P. M. at the Library Room.—A general and punctual attendance is requested, as business, essentially important to the institution will then be laid before the Company.

ROBERT ROGERS, *Sec'ry.*
Newport, Sept. 15.

MR. FRASER's

EVENING SCHOOL will commence on MONDAY, the 25th inst. in a Room newly fitted up for that purpose.

Newport, Sept. 15.

TO LET,

And possession given the 25th of Sept.

THE Dwelling-House situated at the corner of Thames and Marlborough streets, now improved by Capt. JAMES PERRY.—The House has five rooms on a floor; and the out-buildings are, a chaise, store and wood-house, and also a large garden.—For terms, &c. apply to

JAMES CENTER.
Newport, Sept. 15.

Sale at Auction.

On MONDAY, [illegible] 1815, at XI o'clock [illegible] will be sold [illegible] Wharf [illegible] benefit of the concerned,

THE SAILS of the Brig Mason's Daughter, put into this port [illegible] her voyage from Baltimore to [illegible]

WHEELWRIGHT & LAWTON, Auct'rs.
Newport, Sept. 15.

NOTICE.

By Virtue of a Decree of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. will be Sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, 1815, at XI o'clock A. M. if fair, if not, the first day after.

ALL the right, title and interest of *John M. Mansfield*, dec'd. in and to a Lot of Land in Thames-street, No. 141, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing, being the late residence of said deceased.—*Also*, One half of a Tan Yard, tan house, tools, &c. situated in Tanner-Street; subject to the widow's right of dower in both estates. *Likewise*, Two Shares in the *Rhode-Island Bridge Company*.—Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

OLIVIA MANSFIELD, *Adm'x.*
Newport, Sept. 15, 1815.

A Few Chances left!

A SMALL number of Tickets warranted undrawn in the GRAND NATIONAL LOTTERY, containing Five Prizes of

Twenty Thousand Dollars each,

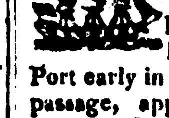
Which has just commenced drawing; And in the PLYMOUTH BEACH LOTTERY, which has been drawing only Nine Days, may be obtained by Orders left at the *Prize Selling Office* of the Subscriber, who buys and sells all kinds of Bank, Insurance and United States Stock, upon the most reasonable terms.

New-York Bills and Treasury Notes bought and sold as usual.

A constant supply of the best of STATIONARY, English and American, with an excellent assortment of SCHOOL-BOOKS, will be offered to all applicants, upon such terms as to induce them to call again.

JOSIAH C. SHAW.
Newport, Sept. 15 tf

FOR CHARLESTON, (S.C.)



THE New and fast-sailing sch'r FRANKLIN, ROBERT M. GIBBS, Master, will sail from this Port early in October—For freight or passage, apply to

JAMES COGGESHALL.
Newport, Sept. 16.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, two very valuable FARMS, pleasantly situated in Preston, (New-London county, Connecticut) containing about 700 Acres, all adjoining, with several other out-lots. There are on said lands, 4 dwelling-houses, 4 barns, with corn, carriage, cider, dairy houses, &c.—The Lands may be conveniently improved in one Farm, with tenants, or in two or three, as best suits the owner. About one half of said Farms is under improvement, is well watered, and is suitably proportioned in mowing, ploughing and pasturing, and has a large proportion of orcharding, and is good for grain, dairy or sheep. On the other part of said Lands, are large quantities of timber, suitable for fencing, ship and house building, cooper's-stuff, wheel-carriages, &c for all of which there are ready markets. The local situation is good. Two public roads pass through said Farms. There are various kinds of mills, and maufacturing establishments in the neighbourhood, with free schools. Market towns are Newport and Providence on one side, and New-London and Norwich on the other.

The whole is offered for sale together, or one half, as will best suit the purchaser. The price will be moderate—a liberal credit may be had for a part, and an indisputable title given. As the purchaser will look for himself, a more particular description is deemed unnecessary. It is however confidently believed, that there is no farm offered for sale in the state, that will comprise so many advantages to the cultivator, or pleasing things for the retired gentleman.—For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

MOSES TYLER.
Preston, Sept. 12, 1815

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Dr. JONATHAN EASTON's Estate are hereby notified, that a Dividend has been struck by the Court of Probate, of 39 cents and 8 mills on the dollar, and remains in the hands of the Administrators, to be distributed to the creditors of said Estate in proportion to their respective claims.

PELEG T. EASTON, JONATHAN EASTON, } *Adm'rs.*
Newport, August 24.

Poetry.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

HONOR AND GLORY WITH PEACE AND PLENTY.

SWIFT o'er the land on his fast-
flowing pinions,
The angel of Mercy has pass'd on the
wind;
Sorrow no more shall bow down to
Pride's minions,
Carnage no longer a refuge can find.
Bless'd be his happy way;
Hail! to the joyous day,
When rapine and blood-shed in mercy
shall cease,
Pledge high the noble toast
Our dearest pride and boast,
Honor and Glory with Plenty and Peace.

Swift o'er the waves of the dark-foaming
ocean,
The flag of Columbia in triumph shall
ride;
Survive the attacks of the whirlwind's
commotion,
Mount high on the billows and float on
the tide;
Then shall each gallant tar,
Proud of the honour'd scar,
Mount up the cordage and sing to the
breeze:
Echoing o'er the sea,
This shall their motto be,
Honor and Glory with Plenty and Peace.

Swift through the air, on the broad
wings of eagles,
Fame has extended the blessing afar,
Thanks be to Heaven—fast chain'd are
the beagles,
Broken and gone is the chariot of war;
Raise high the grateful strain,
Farewell to thorny pain,
Welcome the joys and the blessings of
ease:
On History's page behold,
Written in flaming gold,
Honor and Glory with Plenty and Peace.

William Moore, jun.

Is now Opening for Sale,

A NEW, handsome and very general Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz.—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Bedford Cords, Stockinetts, Velvets, Plains, Flannels, baizes, hosiery, dimities, calicoes, ginghams, muslins, cambrics, cotton and linen shirtings, diapers, nankeens, shawls, pocket handkerchiefs, gloves, ribbons, laces, &c.—Also, a general assortment of American Cotton and Woolen GOODS.—All which he will sell at reduced prices, for cash or approved credit, and all favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 26.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Has just received, and for Sale on Langley's Wharf.

A GENERAL Assortment of LUMBER, consisting of clear, merchantable and refuse Machias Boards, Plank, Shingles, joice, laths, &c. &c. which he will sell cheap for cash.

Newport, June 30.

Groceries, Lumber, &c.

Michael Freeborn, & Co.

Offer for Sale at their Store on the Point.

A GENERAL Assotment of *GROCERIES, &c.* among which are the following:—Hogsheads of pure West-India Rum; 6 crates Crockery Ware; 10 boxes New-York Soap; 100 straws Tumblers; 20 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour; 2 Pipes Gin; and a quantity of Corn Meal

A L S O,

A Quantity of Lumber and Wood will be kept constantly for Sale on their Wharf—all of which will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in Newport.

Newport, July 7.

William White,

No 21, Long-Wharf—*Has for Sale,*
200 barrels fresh Philadelphia and New-York FLOUR.
20 Bags Coffee.
40 Kegs good Butter, and
A few bottles Lorillard's Snuff.

Newport, Feb. 17.

FOR SALE,

THAT Valuable Estate late belonging to Capt. *David Huntington*, deceased, situated in Elm-street, on the Point, consisting of a Dwelling-House, with 5 rooms on a floor, in good repair, with a stable, coach and wood-house, a good garden, and well of water. For terms, apply to *Elizabeth Huntington*, Tiverton, or to

DAVID WILLIAMS.

Who has for sale, Two second-hand Quadrants, a number of Charts and nautical Tracts.—*Also for sale,* A quantity of the celebrated Pasmore's SCYTHES.

Newport, 24th of 6th mo. 1815.

Important Arrival!

This Day Opened, and for Sale at

JOSEPH W. EDDY's

FANCY AND VARIETY STORE, THE FOLLOWING

CHOICE GOODS.

GREEN and white Lustrings	Furniture chints
6-4 & 8-4 Grecian Shawls, patterns new and elegant,	Mourning calicoes
Italian black crapes	Light fancy do.
Lilac and purple hair cord & tape strip'd Muslins	Undress'd do.
Jaconet Muslins	Dark 4-4 ginghams
do. handkerchiefs for cravats	Buff and pink do.
Plain and figur'd leno's	Black bombazets
Brown cotton bandanna and madras handkerchiefs	Black and blue rattinets
Cotton cassimeres and dimities	7-4 damask table Cloths, at the sterling cost
4-4 & 6-4 white cambrics	Russian crimp'd napkins
	White and color'd cotton hose
	White fring'd sattin Ribbons
	British shirtings, &c. &c.

A L S O,

Broadcloths and Sattinets, and a variety of GOODS, too numerous to particularise, which will be sold at less prices than has been usual in Newport

☞ J. W. EDDY returns his thanks for encouragement given him in his business; and solicits the call of his friends on the Island, and of his fellow-citizens; every indulgence in his power will be afforded; and nothing *charged* for shewing Goods.

Newport, July 19

Silas Dean,

HAS just received and for Sale, wholesale and retail, at his store, No 67, Thames-street:—Black and blue superfine Broadcloths; 4 bales blue and mixt ditto: 1 do. do. Plains; 1 small case best gilt and plated buttons; black and blue superfine and middling Cassimeres; Manchester shirtings and cambricks; shawls; white threads, with a variety of other articles.

Also, just landed from sch'r Leander,
7 hhds prime Richmond Tobacco,
54 kegs Negro-head ditto.
86 barrels Flou .

Likewise for Sale,
200 bbls. Herring—10 kegs Butter
10 casks Nails
And a few casks of Rice.

Newport, March 10.

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ have removed their Counting-Room to Store No. 3, south side of Dean's Wharf.

Newport, June 17.

Beef, Duck, &c.

100 Barrels Prime }
50 do. Mess } New BEEF.
80 Bolts Russia Duck
20 do. Ravens Do
5 Pipes excellent Gin, warranted two years old,

For Sale, on reasonable terms, by

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ

Newport, March 10.

New Feather Beds and Feathers.

LIVE Geese and Fowl Feathers and Feather BEDS, from 20 to 45 Dollars, and MATTRESSES, kept constantly for sale, by

ABRAHAM BARKER,
No 2, Charles-street.

Newport, March 10.

CRANSTON & SHAW,

Offer at Private Sale, on reasonable Terms, at their Store,

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR
400 barrels Cabin Bread
100 do. Pilot Do
30 Hhds. very-nice Rum
8 Pipes 4th-proof Brandy
57 Boxes brown Sugar
24 Hogsheads Molasses
28 bbls. Mess & 34 do. prime Beef
18 do. cargo No 1 Do
22 do. Refuse Do
6 boxes Chocolate—82 do. Candles
47 do. Soap—14 do. sweet Oil

Newport, Nov. 4.

FOR SALE,

THAT well framed Building, situated in Bridge-street, directly opposite the house of Capt. C. Gorton, and improved hitherto as a Cabinet-maker's shop; together with the Lot on which it stands.—It was calculate[d] for, and is capable of being easily co[n]verted into a convenient Dwelli[ng] house.—For terms which will be [...] apply to

JOHN F. TOWNSEND

Newport, June 30.

To Let,

THE House now occupied [...] *Appleby*, next door to [...]lery's, Esq. and opposite Libe[...] —For terms, apply to

SILAS D[EAN].

Newport, April 21.

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,

No. 106, Thames-street,

Has for Sale,

OLD London particular Madeira, Videnia, Sherry, Lisbon, Sicily, Madeira, and Malaga WINES.
Genuine red Port, of late importation
A few cases red and white Claret, of a superior quality.
Old Cogniac Brandy
Holland and American Gin
Old Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix Rum
A few baskets and boxes French Oil, of 12 bottles each, of late importations
Hibbert's London Brown Stout
do do brown Porter
do do pale Ale
A few bottles pure lime juice
Imported and American Cordial
Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin and Souchong TEAS, of a very superior quality
Double and single refined, English loaf, American and brown SUGARS.
Coffee; No. 1 & 2 Chocolate
Box Raisins and Almonds
Mustard, cayenne, pepper, nutmegs, mace, cloves, Cinnamon, Allspice
Basket and ground Salt; Starch
Half-pint Tumblers and other Glass
New-York Soap and sperm Candles
A few casks of New RICE, of a superior quality.

Newport, Sept. 2. 3w

J. M. WEAVER, & Co.

Offers for Sale, at their Store, No. 75, Thames-street, and south corner of Banister's Wharf,

A GENERAL Assortment of genuine GROCERIES, as Cheap as can be purchased in this Town.

☞ They offer to transact business on Commission.—Those who may favor them, may be assured of the strictest attention to their interests.

Newport, Feb. 23.

J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE,

Offer for Sale, at their Store on DEAN'S *Wharf,*

SIXTY Hogsheads very superior quality Retailing MOLASSES, just received from Cape Henry.—19 bags green Coffee, entitled to debenture; 20 bags white ditto, for family use; 30 bbls. Alexandria superfine Flour.

A L S O,

An Assortment of SHIP-CHANDLERY and GROCERIES.

Newport, July 20.

JOHN B. LYON,

Has for Sale,

SIX good ANCHORS, suitable for vessels from 100 to 600 Tons burthen.

Cordage of all kinds, and any quantity, supplied on as good terms as can be bought in this State.

Cambooses, Stoves, or any other castings, supplied on application as above.

Also, 3000 feet first quality Romadall's Oars; 10 tons Iron ballast;—Bread, Beef, Pork, &c.

Newport, July 27

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be a Meeting of the Committee appointed to audit Claims against the State, at the *General-Treasurer's Office,* in Newport, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of October next, when and where all persons interested, may appear and exhibit their Demands, with the necessary evidence in support thereof.

NICHOLAS TAYLOR, }
CHARLES BRAYTON } *Committee.*
WILLIAM ENNIS, }

Newport, Sept. 3, 1815.

JOHN RODMAN's

EVENING SCHOOL will commence on *Monday Evening* [...] 18th instant.

N. B.—Terms of Tuit[ion] [...] ter $ 2—per month $ [...]

Newport, Sept. 8.

New and Cheap GOODS.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

At the Sign of the EAGLE—and

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & Co.

No. 157, Thames-street.

OFFER for Sale, an elegant and extensive assortment of fresh imported ENGLISH GOODS, consisting of a great variety of articles too tedious to enumerate.—*Also,* A great variety of American manufactured GOODS, together with a quantity of excellent Cotton yarn and Weaver's slays, of all numbers.—All which they will sell cheap for cash.

Newport, June 30. tf

JAMES TOWNSEND & Co.

OFFER for sale at their Store, No. 32, Thames-street recently occupied by the Newport Insurance Company, and in front of the R. I. Union Bank, a general Assortment of genuine GROCERIES at wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

Ship and Cabin Stores put up at the shortest notice.

Any business in the Commission line, entrusted to them by their friends, will be strictly attended to.

Newport, May 3.

NEW GOODS

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVED, BY

HARVEY SESSIONS.

Newport, July 19.

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice, to go to Nantucket, a Lad of about 12 or 14 years of age—who will have an opportunity of living in a good family, and learning a trade—Apply to

JAMES CENTER.

Newport, Sept 1.

CHEAP FANCY GOODS.

GEORGE S. TOMPKINS,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general,

THAT he has just received and offers for sale at his Store, No. 152, Thames-street, a general Assortment of FANCY GOODS, among which are the following:—Plated Tea Sets; Britannia Tea Pots; Sugar Bowl and cream pots; plated candlesticks and castors; black and coquelico tea trays and waiters; planished tin, tea and coffee pots; knives and forks; scissors; razors; snuffers and trays; morocco pocket-books and purses; tortoise shell combs; warranted gold beads; gold and silver watch chains; keys and seals; silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; together with a variety of ear rings, finger rings, breast pins, &c. &c all of which will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in this State.

N. B.—Watches, Clocks, and all kinds of Jewellery, repaired at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms.

Newport, July 21.

William White

Has Removed from No. 11 to No. 21 Long-Wharf, where he has for Sale a general Assortment of Groceries, by wholesale and retail.—Also,

32 coils Cordage, of different sizes.
1 mooring chain, wt. 10c. 2q. 14lbs. length 45 fathoms
1600 cod hooks
13 dozen jack knives
A quantity of Tin[...]

[...] *nor was* [...]nded. This [...] Epervier—was [...] years ago, by a [...]ctor, the same who built [...] captured on the 17th inst. and [perf]ectly sound.

TEN[...]

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully, &c.
STEPHEN DECATUR

Hon. BENJAMIN W. CROWNINSHIELD, Secretary of the Navy.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 12.

Latest from Carthagena

By the sch'r Vidette, Capt Hilliard, arrived here last evening, we learn, that news had been received at Port-au-Prince, that the Carthagenians had been successful against the Royalists, and that they had opened a communication with Santa Fee. A ship, formerly the General Gates, of New-York, had arrived at Carthagena, from London, with 15,000 stands of arms and other munitions of war.

NEW-YORK.

BUFFALO, Aug. 29.

By late arrivals at this place from

[...] omces, of sauce pans[...] [im]mediately given, that and horn vessels would not be allowed [here]after to trade to any part of the island; and those that were in the ports must depart with what cargoes they had on board, at the time the Island surrendered.—A number of the vessels at Point-Petre, had nothing on board, having sold their cargo, payable in sugar, molasses, &c which they would be obliged to dispose of at a great loss, and sail in ballast.—It was supposed, and generally believed, that on the return of the expedition for Barbadoes, it would stop at Martinique, and hoist the British flag, and adopt the same regulations as at Guadaloupe.

"*How blows the Wind?*"—On Wednesday last, the *white* Flag was *again* re-hoisted, under a Royal salute, on board the French frigate Hermoine, in New-York harbour. The Fort, at Governor's Island, returned the second salute, which she fired at sunset.

Another trial was yesterday made with the Steam-Frigate "Fulton the First." She got under way yesterday morning in the East river, and proceeded down the Bay to Sandy-Hook, and returned again in the evening. We are informed that during the whole time she was under way she went at the rate of 5 1-2 knots an hour by the log.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, SEPT. 14.

European Affairs.

We have nothing later from the con[tinent]

[Charts,] Pilots, Quadrants, &c.

[...] ready be[fore] [...]

HOUSMAN[...] & [...]BER,

INFORM Masters of Vessels and SEAMEN, that they continue to keep for Sale, at their Book, Stationary and Chart Store, No 1 & 2, Long Wharf,

Bowditch's Practical Navigator and American Coast Pilot, (new editions)—Ship-Master's Assistant, Seaman's Daily Assistant, Mercantile Arithmetic, Commercial Dictionary, Abbot on Shipping—Quadrants, Scales, Dividers, Log-Book Paper, Seamen's Journals—Blank Books of every description—Walkden's best black Ink Powder—And all kinds of STATIONARY, at as low prices as can be purchased in America.

A L S O,

A great Variety of CHARTS and PILOTS, of the Coasts of America, Europe, the Mediterranean, Coast of Africa, West-Indies, &c. &c.

A N D

A large Assortment of Commercial and Custom-House BLANKS, comprising Manifests, (foreign and coastwise) Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Bills of Sale, &c. &c.

March 11, 1815.

A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

CALL at Mr. JOSIAH C. SHAW's, and purchase of him New-York Money at 10 per cent. discount:—Bring the same to

Underwood & Stevens,

Who will take it in payment for all debts due them over six months standing.

Newport, August 11.

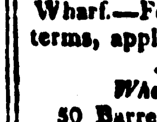
FOR SALE,

FIVE-EIGHTHS of the Ship TWO-CATHARINES, 346 tons, now lying at Newport, and built by David Standish, of Dighton, in 1811.—She has not been at sea—her standing rigging is of a lage size, and made of the best St. Petersburgh Hemp.—She has also a full suit of Sails, made of English Duck, of suitable numbers for such a Ship.—The Ship has also the principal part of her running cordage, two bower and stream cables, two bower, stream and kedge anchors, long-boat, yawl and stern-boat, her water casks all iron-hooped, and the greatest part of her ballast. Those who wish to purchase, will apply to

THOMAS DENNIS.

Newport, Aug. 23.

FOR SALE,



NINE SIXTEENTHS of the Ship COMET about 350 Tons burthen now laying at Gardner's Wharf.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JOHN COGGESHALL,

Who has also for Sale,
50 Barrels FLOUR.
20 do. New York CIDER.

Also, to Let, One-Half of a House in Thames-street, and a Dwelling-house in Cross-street, leading to the Point.

Newport, June 2

THE Subscriber offers for sa[le] his late DWELLING-HOUSE [in] Newport; or to exchange it fo[r a] FARM on the Island, he should [ap]prove; or to Rent it.

Apply to AUDLEY CLARKE, E[sq.] Newport; or the Subscriber in Bos[ton].

WALTER CHANNING

July 9, 1815.

[...]panied by a Secretary, [...] vants only, and Capt M. is stated [to] have received 10,000 dollars for th[e] passage. He remained *incognito* u[ntil] a few days since, when he publicly t[ook] lodgings at Mechanic Hall, repor[ted] himself to the Mayor of the city, [and] claimed the protection of the consti[tut]ed authorities. He left New-York [on] Sunday last, in a private carriage, [for] Philadelphia.

The papers mentioned, that he [fol]lowed his brother Napoleon to Ro[che]fort; but was not permitted to em[bark] with him.

Joseph Bonaparte has been freq[uent]ly employed by his brother, in va[rious] negotiations; and the Treaty b[e]t[ween] the United States and France, bea[rs his] signature. He was bred a lawyer[, and] in talents ranks next to Lucien, a[nd be]fore Louis, or Jerome. He is [said] to have accumulated immense [wealth] in Spain and Naples, and it is inti[mated he] has considerable property with hi[m. In] 1794 he married a French lady[, and] has two daughters; who are [in] France. Those intimate with hi[m say] he is unambitious; and that the [part] he has performed in the *raree s[how of] Kings* were imposed upon him [by his] brother.

The Baltimore Patriot states [that] Mr. Gallatin declines accepting [the ap]pointment as Minister to France.

The British Prince Regent [has ap]pointed ANTHONY St. JOHN [BAKER,] Esq. British Consul-General [to the] United States of America.